

# LITCHFIELD ENQUIRER.

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LITCHFIELD, (CONN.) THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1835.

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## Litchfield Enquirer:

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,  
BY HENRY ADAMS.

TERMS. To village and single mail subscribers, two dollars per year, payable before the expiration of six months.

To companies of any number over six, \$1 50 per year, payable as above. To companies less than six, \$1 75 per year, payable as above. 25 cents will be deducted from each of these last prices when payment is made in advance. These prices are exclusive of mail or stage charge for transportation.

No papers will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the editor.

Notice of a wish to discontinue must be given before the expiration of a year.

ADVERTISING. One square, three insertions, \$1, and the same proportion for two or more squares. Half a square, 75 cts. Continuance over three weeks 50 per cent per week. A liberal discount made for advertisements continued 6 or 12 months.

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$1 00

Commissioners' Notices, 1 25

All communications must be post-paid.

### Public Attention!

It is most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to have Invaluable Preparation, the merits of which have been tested by time, and are sustained by un-doubted testimony.

### Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from emitting the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

### Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops

are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the measles, red blotches, pimples on the face, febrile eruptions on the skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal medicines known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

### White Teeth! & healthy Gums!

THOSE who would retain, or restore, these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

### British Antiseptic Dentifrice.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of the Tooth Ache. The Dentifrice removes the discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath. Price 50 cents.

No. are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 98, Court Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by

Samuel Buel and J. G. Beckwith, Litchfield; E. Coules, South Farms; Daniel Norton, Canaan; Judson & Whitteley, N. Preston; Isaac S. Wadsworth, Bethlem; Norton & Henderson, Goshen.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

March 27 1y4w42

### CHEAP! CHEAP!

50 TONS OF PLASTER FOR SALE, either ground or in the stone.

Also for sale, a Fulling Mill, Clothier's Shop, Carding Machine, and new Plaster Mill, formerly owned and occupied by Gay & Riley.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, which may be had together with the before-mentioned premises. Said premises are situated about one mile from Sharon village, and are pleasantly and conveniently located. Inquire of DAVID GOULD.

Sharon, Feb. 18, 1835. 4m\*37

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

For Litchfield and Albany.

Through to Albany in 2 days.



A STAGE will leave the General Stage Office, New-Haven, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, via Naugatuc, (Salem Bridge,) Waterbury, Watertown, Litchfield, &c. to ALBANY.

J. W. HARRIS.

February 12.

### HARDWARE.

ON HAND, an extensive assortment, comprising all articles usually called for in the above line, for sale very low, by

March 5. E. HARRISON.

### Six Months in a Convent.

RUSSELL, ODORNE & CO. have in press, and will publish in a few days, a new work, with the above title, being the Narrative of Miss Rebecca Theresa Reed, who was under the influence of the Roman Catholics about two years, and an inmate of the Convent on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, nearly six months, in 1831-2.

The book furnishes a concise history of the rules and regulations, the employments and ceremonies of the Ursuline order; and as it is the first account ever given in this country of a similar institution, the writer has confined herself strictly to a narration of facts that transpired under her own eye, and that were noted down soon after her escape.

It will make a volume of 200 pages, 16 mo, finished and bound in the neatest manner.

Boston, March 10, 1835. 40

## A PROCLAMATION, BY SAMUEL A. FOOT, GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

IN every age and nation, where the true God has been known and worshipped, Fasting has been considered a religious duty, and has received the sanction of Divine Authority.

In conformity to the long established usage in this State, and with a firm belief that the destinies of nations, as well as of individuals, are in the hands of an all-wise, powerful and merciful Providence, I recommend, that FRIDAY, the seventeenth day of April next, be observed as a day of public Fasting, HUMILIATION, and PRAYER. And I earnestly invite the good people of this State, with their several ministers and teachers, to assemble, on that day, at their usual place of religious worship, and with true Christian humility, present their united supplications to Almighty God; imploring the pardon of our numerous sins; our ingratitude for his distinguished favors;—our neglect and abuse of the high privileges we have enjoyed, and our forgetfulness of his love and mercy to the fallen people of this State,—beseeching Him graciously to bestow upon us the influence of His Holy Spirit—to enable us to review our past lives, and reform what is amiss, to give us a spirit of true repentance and holy obedience; make us more faithful in the discharge of our duty to God, to our fellow men, and to our own souls, and grant us that true faith and mercy to which will afford us comfort in life, peace in death, and endless happiness in heaven.

At the same time, to invoke the blessing of God upon our State and Nation—that He would preserve and perpetuate our civil and religious privileges, and government of mild and equal laws; prosper every branch of our industry and enterprise, both by sea and land; continue to preserve us from war and sickness; give us a fruitful season and crown the year with His goodness. That He would bless all our institutions for the promotion of science and the useful arts; morality, Christian benevolence, charity, temperance, and the diffusion of the light of the gospel; restrain the angry passions of men, and make truth and justice the stability of our times;—religion and piety the glory of our land. That He would direct and bless the President of the United States, and all the officers in the national and state governments; give them firmness and fidelity to discharge the duties of their several stations, as in the fear of God; bless our legislative councils, and enlighten them with true wisdom to discern and promote the public good; avert the consequence of every error, and save us from national judgment; continue to us the blessing of peace and internal tranquillity, liberty, and union, to the latest generations; and extend equal blessings to the whole family of mankind.

Given under my hand, at Chebire, this 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL A. FOOT.

By the Governor,

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

Branches of the Mint.—The bill which has passed the Senate provides that branches of the Mint of the United States shall be established as follows: one branch at the city of New Orleans, for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, in the State of North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only; and one branch at Newburgh, in Dutchess county, in the State of New York, for the coinage of gold only.

To each branch there is to be appointed a Superintendent, a Treasurer, an Assayer, a Chief Coiner, a Melior and a Refiner.—N. Y. American.

The following is an extract from the report of the Committee of the Senate, for investigating the foundation of the charge against the Hon. Mr. Poindexter, of having instigated the attempt upon the life of Gen. Jackson.

"The Committee readily unite in the declaration, that the testimony taken before them, as far as it is applicable, fully sustained the President in the statement which he made to the sub-committee; nor does it in any way appear, from any evidence before the Committee, that the President had any connection with this affair, directly or indirectly, other than that which he himself has avowed. The Committee will go even further, and say that, considering the situation of hazard and danger in which he had been placed, by the attempt of Lawrence upon his life, it was but natural that the President should desire to have the matter explored. But the Committee while they unite in this declaration, as due to impartial justice, will not withhold the expression of their deep repugnance at the course of those who have gathered around him (as if for no other purpose than to advance their own selfish views) to give to his feelings and his judgment a false direction."

Judge White and Mr. Van Buren.—A member of the House of Representatives, writing to his friend, the editor of the Louisville (Kentucky) Journal, says: "His friends are in earnest, and so is he. They despise the project of the Baltimore Convention as a poor trick of the forty thousand office holders. They know that the South has the same sort of instinctive antipathy to Mr. Van Buren, that some men had to a spider or a black cat."

Fire and loss of Life.—The house of Mr. S. Sweet, of Centreville, Allegany co. was entirely consumed by fire, together with its contents, on the 7th inst. and horrible to relate, a child of Mr. Sweet, aged 8 years, perished in the flames.—Attica Republican.

Cold in the West.—It has been no cold in Indiana, that an editor in one of the newspapers in that State, was obliged to sit up in his office all night, with a couple of printer's devils rubbing his head, to keep the ideas from freezing!

In France, recently, a powerful young man attempted the following feat, to settle a wager:—With the aid of a rope he raised with his teeth a cask of cider containing 47 gallons, and carried it, without stopping, across a yard of considerable extent. When, however, he had put down his burden, he was incapable of shutting his mouth, and in a few days died.

Good.—The Circleville (Ohio) Herald thus enumerates the candidates for the Presidency:—Martin Van Buren, of New-York; John McLean, of Ohio; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee; Daniel Webster, of NORTH AMERICA.

Commodore Decatur's Plate.—We learn from Washington, that agreeable to the notice given, this plate was sold on the 25th ult. A portion of it sold at very little more than the price of old silver—somewhere about \$1 25 per ounce. Mr. Preston, of the Senate, we understand, was one of the purchasers.—The larger portion of the plate, however, was bought in by the Bank to which it was pledged.

Rather Extraordinary.—It is stated in the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, that one of the men who was recently killed while blasting rocks on the rail road in that town, was thrown 200 feet into the air; and the mangled remains of another were found 15 yards from the place where the accident happened—having been thrown over a piece of woods into an open field.

It is rumored that Gov. Cass, is to be sent to the Court of St. James, and Thos. H. Benton to be appointed Secretary of War.—Philad. Inq.

The New-York Spectator says that Foy, one of the affidavit makers against Mr. Poindexter, acknowledged that he was promised all the iron work of the new Treasury Building, if he would make the affidavit.—He is a blacksmith.

F. O. J. Smith is called in a Portland paper—"whole alphabet Smith."

Noah says, "it is rumored in the fashionable circles that Mr. Van Buren is engaged to be married to a very accomplished daughter of Senator Southard, of New Jersey."

Melancholy Disaster at Sea.—The brig Caroline belonging to the Greek Company, arrived at Holford, from America, after a longer and tempestuous passage as the Captain, (Bread) recollects having experienced during a period of twenty-four years. After having been about a week on his voyage, the man at the wheel cried out "a rock a-head." The captain knowing there could not be any rock, ran forward, and discovered the said appearance to be a boat. It contained six men, living, but in the last state of wretchedness, and one man dead, whose blood they had drank, and a part of whose flesh they had fed on that morning! These sufferers were the only survivors of a crew of 14 belonging to the brig Elisabeth, of Plymouth, from America, bound to Padstow. She had experienced very severe weather; had her mainmast carried away, and received so much damage in her hull as to become waterlogged. Six of the crew, supposing she could not sink, bring timber laden, and that she would keep upright, got into the forepart, and there lashed themselves. Unfortunately, one side of the vessel was so much stove as admitted an unequal pressure of water in the hold on the opposite side and put her on her beam ends, when these were all drowned. The Captain, and seven remaining of the crew took to the long boat, having no food but six or eight potatoes. They had been about nine days in the boat driving about, suffering what no tongue can describe from hunger, and particularly from thirst. The two that died could bear the pangs of thirst no longer, and in the bitterness of agony drank salt water (which their comrades tried to prevent); the consequence was, they became deranged, and died. The first victim had been thrown overboard; the second yet remained in the boat, whose mangled body manifested the irresistible cravings of hunger that his barely surviving shipmates were suffering under. They are now at Holford, under the skill and attention of Dr. Moyle of Helston. One of them has lost the greatest part of one of his feet, and all of them some of their toes by cold.—Scotch paper.

The Hoosier Oak.—Mr. Ephraim Myers, a very respectable citizen of this county, informs us that a year ago last June, he cut an oak on his farm which was certainly a charmed, if not "the Charter Oak." This mammoth of the woods was 7 feet in diameter and about 81 feet in circumference—and perfectly sound from root to branch, with one small exception. It being known that honey bees had been at work amongst its branches for some time, a goodly portion of the neighborhood, men, women and children, to the amount of about 50 souls, assembled to witness the execution of the forest King. About 10 o'clock A. M. the thundering echoes from "hill and dale and forest wild" announced the prostration of the monarch who had battled the storms of ages. Much of the honey was wasted by the felling—the multitude fed to surfeit upon it until night, and still 8 gallons of an excellent quality and "right smart chance" of Bees-wax were preserved. And then this matchless Tree yielded the owner \$6 worth of Bark—700 Rails—300 Stakes and 4 cords of wood. If there is any body in the Mississippi valley—a valley which hangs the world—who has got a larger or more valuable tree than the aforesaid on his farm—just let him bring it on. Until then, we of Fayette expect to claim the Premium from the Agricultural Society for producing the largest and most valuable Oak.

Comersville (Ind.) Watchman.

A Good Story.—John Holmes, in one of his late speeches in the Maine Legislature, tells us a good story about the office-seekers. It is said, that the day after General Jackson's inauguration, twenty-four editors of newspapers marched in procession to the President's to get their pay. Poor old man, he was to be pitted. Among them was Noah of the Advocate, and Hill of the Patriot; Noah was a man in good case, and to appearance, well fed; Hill was lean, lank and lantern-jawed, a very Cassius. Noah, a shrewd, cunning fellow, stopped the procession and proposed a different order. "Here," said he, "Hill, you are the ugliest of the clan, of a hungry aspect enough. I am fat and plump; you shall feed us on, and as soon as the old President sees this picture of starvation, he will surrender at once." Well, it worked to a charm. They entered the palace in this order; the President was sent for and entered the room. He stared, started back—"Good God! gentlemen, take all you want." The old hero, tho' his nerve never forsook him in battle, could not stand this, but surrendered at once, and twenty-three of the twenty-four obtained offices, and the twenty-fourth, for being left out, let out the whole story.—N. H. Statesman.

Horror of Slavery.—A gentleman having charge of an extensive forwarding establishment, relates the following:—A free intelligent looking negro, who had been employed on board of a Canal boat during the summer, not liking to be idle, set his wits at work to contrive some way of turning an honest penny during the winter, and at last hit upon the following expedient. Taking with him a stage driver of his acquaintance, they journeyed lovingly together to Richmond, Va., near which city the negro had formerly lived.—Here he was sold as a slave by his friend the stage driver, for eight hundred dollars. The stage driver immediately decamped, and the negro forthwith took measures to prove, and obtain his freedom. In this, by aid of friends, and papers in his possession, he soon succeeded.—was liberated and returned home; where, much to his satisfaction, he found that his partner, agreeable to promise, had deposited four hundred dollars, the half of his purchase money, to his credit in the Savings Bank.

Cattkill Rev.

All Right.—Dr. Busby, whose figure was much under the common size, was one day accosted in a coffee-room by an Irish baronet of colossal stature, with "May I pass to my seat, O giant?" when the doctor, politely making way, replied, "Pass, O giant!" "Oh, sir," said the baronet, "my expression referred to the size of your intellect." "And my expression, sir," said the doctor, "to the size of yours."

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A brief view of the Operations and Principles of Temperance Societies; with a sketch of their origin and progress in America.—The object of Temperance Societies is to check the progress of intemperate drinking, as the most prolific cause of ruinous expenditure, guilt, and misery, and as presenting a most formidable obstacle to all moral improvement, and to the extension of the kingdom of Christ.

The means which they employ, persuasion combined with associated example, were first brought to bear upon this enormous evil in North America. However simple these means appear, they have effected in that country a change of public opinion and custom, which has awakened the attention of the most distant civilized nations.

The first European Temperance Society was established in 1829, by the exertions of Mr. G. W. Carr, at New Ross, in the South of Ireland; and others were formed in the north of that Island, and in Scotland. Their principles have been spread with much zeal and perseverance, and with most cheering success, among the population of the north of England; Lancashire and Yorkshire alone, where the earliest efforts were made, containing over 30,000 members.

Above four hundred Temperance Societies and Associations have been formed in England, including the interesting islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man; the whole comprising, according to the latest returns, more than 30,000 members.

Scotland, under the direction of the vigorous Committee of the Scottish Society, numbers about 400 Societies, and 54,000 members. In Ireland, notwithstanding numerous disadvantages and difficulties, about 20,000 persons have joined the standard of Temperance Societies.

The Canadas and other distant colonies are known to comprise several thousand members, making a total of more than 150,000 British subjects voluntarily engaged to abstain from distilled spirits, except as a medicine, and to discourage intemperance in general.

Temperance Societies are formed in Newfoundland, at Calcutta, and in Van Dieman's Land.

The Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, who were thought to be "beyond the reach of good example," take a lively interest in this reformation; and the inhabitants of the Society Islands of the Pacific have formed themselves into numerous and zealous Societies to deliver the nations from the curse of spirit drinking.

The King of Sweden, though surrounded by noble dissuaders, has officially approved his distinct approbation of Temperance Societies; and the Crown Prince takes an active part in their proceedings.

The Government of Prussia has applied to the New-York State Committee for a complete history of the temperance reformation, "and a sketch of the machinery necessary to be set in motion to enable the Government to establish Temperance Societies throughout the kingdom of Prussia."

The quantity of spirits which pay duty for home consumption in this kingdom, has more than doubled within a few past years. According to Parliamentary returns made in 1833, it amounted to 23,982,494 gallons at proof, which, with the addition of one sixth for the reduction of strength by retailers amounted to £13,429,331 5s. 10d.; and this sum does not include any part of the many millions of gallons known to be illicitly distilled, or imported without paying duty.

In the neighborhood of our large towns, the habit of drinking spirit especially is found to be the chief source of misery among the poor. Dram drinking offers to them a ready, though fatal oblivion of their sorrows; and thousands seek refuge from distress in this insidious indulgence, which obstructs all attempts to afford them substantial relief, and baffles exertions for their moral and spiritual advancement. It destroys domestic happiness, and cuts off all hope of rising by industry and frugality to an honest independence.

The customs of principal towns rapidly extend to smaller places. Debasing habits of excess in beer drinking too often prepare for the cheaper and readier excitement of spirits; and in many country towns of England, gorgeous gin shops now glare among modest and useful trades, and thrive upon the want, and misery, and moral ruin which they spread around them.

Four-fifths of all the crimes in our country have been estimated to be committed under the excitement of liquor. During the year 1833, 29,880 persons were taken into custody by the metropolitan police for drunkenness alone, not including any of the numerous cases in which assaults or more serious offences have been committed under the influence of drinking; and it should be observed, that this statement relates only to the suburbs of London, without any calculation for the thousands of cases which occurred in the city itself.

Our parochial expenses, which have been nearly doubled since 1815, are principally occasioned by excessive drinking. Of 143 inmates of a London parish workhouse, 105 have been reduced to that state by intemperance; and the small remainder comprises all the blind, epileptic, and idiotic, as well as the aged poor, some of whom would also drink to intoxication if opportunity offered.

(To be continued.)

### THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

There is perhaps no evil, nothing that is not absolutely criminal, that bears so heavily on the labors of the working part of community as the credit system, or the custom of crediting out the produce of our labor for promises of future remuneration; and this custom has now become so common that it is almost equivalent to a law; and there is no one, except it be an independent farmer, who can carry on a profitable business without conforming to this ruinous custom. To this custom, troublesome as it is, we almost all naturally conform; mutually co-operate, not to help but to vex each other, with collecting debts, which many say it is easier to earn than afterwards to obtain: but while a man in business has to give credits, unless he is immensely rich he is obliged to obtain credits; and thus the trouble goes round, is communicated through society, and becomes general.

The mechanic who works for customers feels most heavily the weight of this now so necessary an evil; and none more so than the publisher of a newspaper, whose customers, though perhaps generally good, are more scattered, and their credits in smaller parcels than most others; while their own debts, if they make any, are in much larger sums, and the most prompt payment is necessary.

We give here but a slight sketch of the evils of the credit system, as it exists; for which we know no remedy but in public opinion and corresponding action operating to aid us, and to that only would we appeal. Indeed, it has often been suggested by writers on political economy, that the absence of all laws for collecting of debts but the law of honor, would be the most sure remedy for the evil of which we complain.

The Language of Animals.—"That animals have each a language of their own to one another," says James Hogg, in his Sermons, "there can be no doubt. I know a good deal of their language myself. I know by the voice of the raven when he has discovered one of my flock dead—I know also his prelude to the storm and the weather. The moorfowls can call one another from hill to hill. I learned to imitate their language so closely that I could have brought scores of them within the range of my shot of a morning. The black-cock has a call too, which brings all the motley mates around him, but the females have no call. They are a set of subordinate beings, like the wives of a nabob.—They dare not even incubate upon the same hill with their haughty lords. But the partridge, and every mountain bird, have a language to each other, and though rather circumscribed, it is perfectly understood, and as Wordsworth says, "not to me unknown." Even the stupid and silly barn door hen, when the falcon appears, can, by one single alarm note, make all her chickens hide in a moment. Every hen tells you when she has laid her egg; and, lest it should not be well enough heard or understood, the cock exerts the whole power of his lungs to divulge this important secret. The black faced ewe, on the approach of a fox or a dog, utters a whistle through the nostrils which alarms all her comrades, and immediately puts them upon the look out. Not one of them will take another bite until they discover whence the danger is approaching. If the dog be with a man, sundry of them utter a certain bleat, which I know well, but cannot describe, and begin feeding again. If the dog is by himself, they are more afraid of him than any other animal, and you will then hear the whistle repeated through the whole glen.

"But the acuteness of the sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat among a thousand all braying at the same time, and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms, at a Gameronian sacrament in the fields, where thousands are congregated—and that is no joke either. Besides the distinction of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things have ever amused me more than a sheep shearing, and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into the fold, set out all the lambs to the hill, and then send the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the rough, well-clad, comfortable mame, which it left an hour, or a few hours ago, it meets a poor naked shivering—a most deplorable-looking creature. It wheels about, and uttering a loud tremulous bleat of perfect despair flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests its flight—it returns—flies, and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times before the reconciliation is fairly made up."

Truly Original.—A few days since a lady stepped into a shoe store, and asked for her bill—which being presented, a pair of "Boys' Shoes" was charged which she did not understand. "Those were worn out by my boy in going for your bill, ma'am." "Please give credit," says the lady. "For one pair of Girl's Shoes worn out in running after them!" "This done, ma'am," was the reply, and thus a long running account was settled.